

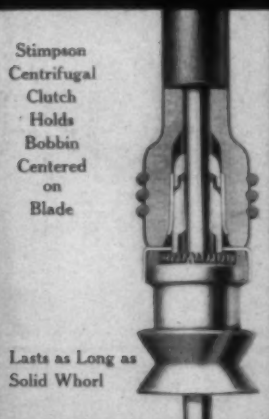
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44

APRIL 6, 1933

No. 6

FOUR AIDS TO GOOD SPINNING

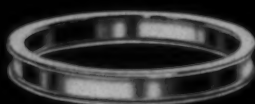


Result

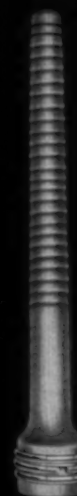
Bobbins Run as Fast
as Spindle
More Even Twist
Even Yarn Packages
More Yarn on Bobbins
Spins Feeler Bunch
in Right Place

Bobbins Rising on Spindles
Now Impossible

With Draper-Made Bobbins Fitted with
Our New Patent Brass Bushing That
Is Special for Stimpson Clutch



Spinning Rings with a New Finish
That Will
Reduce Your Traveler Bill
Let Us Prove It to You



Draper
Made
Bobbin

MacColl Slub Catchers
Clean Your Yarn
of Large Bunches and Small Bunches

Without { Strain on the Yarn
or
Chafing the Fibres



DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C



Stanley Eversafe -- the name of a better Bale Tie System

Even the most critical executive cannot help admitting the logic of changing to Stanley Eversafe in view of advantages like these:

1. Stanley DS Seals make stronger joints than any other type of seals.
2. ROUND SAFETY EDGES AND ENDS ON STANLEY EVERSFAE PREVENT CUTS AND SCRATCHES AND SPEED UP BALING OPERATIONS.
3. STANLEY EVERSFAE TIES "COILED DOUBLE" SAVE JUST HALF THE TIME IN UNCOILING AND MEASURING.
4. The Satin Finish on Stanley Eversafe gives you smooth, clean ties to work with.
5. Made of Stanley Steel, Stanley Eversafe Ties are of uniform gauge and tensile strength to insure the greatest efficiency.

Let us prove to you these statements

THE STANLEY WORKS
New Britain, Conn.

Atlanta Office:
The Stanley Works Sales Co.
352 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Carolinas Representative:
Horace E. Black
P. O. Box 424 Charlotte, N. C.

Many minor cuts, digs and scratches, generally unreported, slow up tying operations. Round Safety Edges and Ends on Stanley Eversafe Ties prevent such injuries and speed up operations.

Your Firm's Name, Trade Name, Trade Mark, Slogan, Warnings and Special Designs can be had printed continuously on Stanley Colorgraph Ties.

Stanley EVERSFAE Bale Ties and Seals

Specially Selected Starches, Dextrines and Gums for Textile Manufacturers

THIN BOILING STARCHES	
EAGLE TWO STAR	
FOXHEAD	EAGLE THREE STAR
	EAGLE FOUR STAR
THICK BOILING STARCHES	
GLOBE PEARL	BUFFALO
C. P. SPECIAL	FAMOUS N.
PEERLESS	
DEXTRINES	
WHITE CANARY	DARK CANARY
	BRITISH GUM

THESE starches, dextrines and gums are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are attested by the constantly increasing number of users who are getting satisfactory results.

These are selected products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

IMPORTANT

Our research department will be glad to furnish additional information regarding the types and uses of these and other products as applied to the special needs of the Textile Industry. Write to—

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

17 Battery Place

New York City

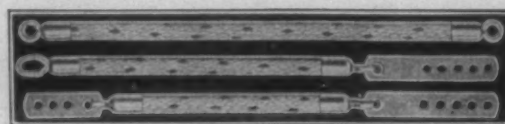


**Seydel-Woolley
Company
ATLANTA**

Textile
Chemicals
For
Best Weaving

A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury

Mass.

Some Elementary Facts in Textile Testing*

BY R. H. ADAMS

Calloway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

How can testing affect the quality of the goods or the output? Such a question is a very natural and reasonable one. The vast number of raw materials, as well as the finished products, involved in many manufacturing operations necessitates the closest observation and the checking of each process regarding the tensile strength, stretch, elasticity, durability, weight, construction and the physical properties in general. There are good reasons for believing that any product can be made much better by the use of a well equipped and thoroughly maintained laboratory of physics and chemistry, as we are assured of the same quality day after day. Standard formulas for testing have been and are being developed so as to make and check specifications more intelligently, thereby removing one unnecessary source of friction between the consumer and the source of supply. It is with this aspect that I am concerned in this paper.

At the present time textile laboratories in the United States are divided generally into two groups—those operated as a part of a single mill organization and those operated for the common benefit of a group of mills, as a central testing laboratory. These units have grown to the point where they are of great importance to the success of the industry, since they are actually the only scientific agencies for originating new methods and securing economy in production, as well as improving the quality of products by experimentation. We have learned that all industrial operations present questions of a scientific nature since their special problems have led to the devising of special ways to solve them. We have learned that results of permanent value can rarely be obtained aside from extended experiments and practical research. Since the testing laboratory has been brought into close relation with the mill management and the mill departments industrial leaders have come more and more to see the value of testing their materials and thus saving time and money in the early determination of qualities and possibilities, whereas manufacturing methods had hitherto been based altogether on long years of practical experience and rule of thumb. Many failures resulted from lack of knowledge of the rigid requirements in the case of materials being produced against specifications.

In establishing a textile laboratory for routine and scientific testing three things are necessary. First, a skilled textile laboratory specialist who is acquainted with

the scientific side of textiles as well as with mill machinery and its manipulations should be selected for the work. He must be tactful, as he will be brought into close relations with foremen and superintendents and must be able to get over to them his understanding of their problems and his sincere desire to assist them in solving these problems. Needless to say, he must be accurate, a close observer, a lover of his work, and so devoted to his equipment that every part of it is at all times in the best possible condition. As to his training, the excellent schools which we now have assure the ambitious young fellow a chance to begin on the technical side where his predecessor of only a few years ago might hope to be only after a life time of study and effort. My only comment here is that identical or similar equipment in school and industry will tremendously simplify the problem of adjustment; also that the elimination by the schools in early stages of students unsuited to laboratory work will earn the everlasting gratitude of industry and contribute greatly to its profit.

ARRANGEMENT OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

The laboratory equipped for testing of textile materials should be properly built, with plenty of room, insulated walls, abundant light, a complete set of machines for physical testing, and a complete set of analytical and chemical balances. I prefer an arrangement such as we have at Southwest LaGrange—a basement location, half-sunk under ground level. Machines, tables and equipment should be so arranged as to save time and energy. Especially important is it that all testing should be done in standard atmospheric conditions, since all results of value depend on the condition under which the tests are made. Naturally, the basic factors of relative humidity of cotton regain must be established under standard conditions before dependence can be placed on the results of the test. Cotton yarns and fabrics increase or decrease in tensile strength by six or seven per cent for each one per cent corresponding change in moisture. In this connection it is very important to observe the outside conditions at all times. Very often these conditions are rapidly swinging from one extreme to another. Variation in temperature, continued rainfall, extremely dry windy days, all these exert continuous influence toward fluctuations in weight and in tensile strength.

From my experience in testing of textile materials, I would have no faith in any breaking strength test or the

*Paper presented at meeting, Southeastern Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

weight in which the regain of sample being tested was not given. Regain in any material is determined by five variable factors: first, the nature of the material itself; second, the physical condition of the material, whether hard or soft twisted, whether in a multiple of plies or to the contrary; third, the relative humidity of the atmosphere to which it has been exposed; fourth, the temperature of the same atmosphere; fifth, the most important, the time of the exposure. It is said that Thomas A. Edison once remarked that a life time is too short to solve a problem containing more than three variables. Here we have five to start, and after that two others, both of which require skill in the operator after all preparations for a sample have been completed. You have the human and the mechanical elements in the preparation of the specimen of sample to be tested. It must be properly marked and lined, and the greatest of care must be exercised in adjusting it to the testing machine.

But your problems and variables do not stop here. After the finished product is baled, branded and placed in the storage room ready for shipment, you have at least one other problem. You have manufactured your goods under conditions which are desirable to produce quality, to preserve the natural moisture in the fiber being treated, enabling it as far as possible to maintain its original condition and thus preserving its strength and elasticity. But due to changing atmospheric conditions and the fact that the natural atmosphere has a continuous effect on textile materials, both during manufacture and afterwards, the possible variation in strength is so great that without careful provision for the influence of this factor a fabric might actually be rejected one day and, if there was a substantial change in the atmosphere overnight, be accepted the next day. All cotton yarns and fabrics are hygroscopic, and when a mass of hygroscopic material is exposed to an atmosphere containing water vapor, the process of absorption continues until the vapor pressure within the material and in the atmosphere have become equal. When this process ceases, a condition of hygroscopic equilibrium has been reached, whether it be in storage or in freight cars in transit in Maine, California or Georgia. A regain which would invite no fluctuation in weight after delivery, and which is practically attainable, would, of course, be satisfactory both to manufacturer and customer. It is doubtful, however, if any arbitrarily chosen standard would be acceptable throughout the American cotton industry until a proper foundation has been laid by close study and active co-operation between the buyer, seller, sub-committees of the American Society for Testing Materials, and other competent research societies.

For this reason all materials of current production being produced against specifications should be tested daily. They should be carried to the laboratory and thoroughly conditioned in an atmosphere which is as near a standard as is possible to maintain. After conditioning, the tests should be made under the same conditions as before and records of results should be made and compared with previous records. If this method is followed, a standard for all yarns and fabric can be made and a semi-annual and a yearly average can be compiled to form a basis for a standard and to set a limit for reasonable tolerance. Any deviation from this can be promptly corrected at any time by checking closely with the mill, as the tensile strength should be kept at all times well above the margin required by the specifications.

In developing the routine work of a textile testing laboratory, there are two other important questions to consider in addition to the physical testing, namely, the

analytical and chemical. The analytical process should be organized in such a way that the person in charge of a laboratory may take any sample received for duplication and analyze the weave and construction as to count, yarn numbers, weight, thickness, percentage of warp and filling, twist and determine the raw material that it will take to produce a like fabric. The chemical section should be equipped to handle any kind of finished materials that may be presented for extraction of rubber coated substances and enamellings, the dissection or identification of textile fibers and their quantitative determination in mixed goods, the determination of percentages in sizing compounds, and the judgment as to finishing materials used.

In conclusion, I should like to present a blueprint of a laboratory and a blueprint showing some of the various methods of testing fabrics and dunks. There are many methods in use in our laboratory, the blueprint indicating fifteen of the tests most commonly used. This is to illustrate the importance of training a personnel. It requires considerable time to teach a person to read specifications, cut specimens as outlined, and make the fine adjustments mechanically necessary in changing from one set of specifications to another. Certainly in our day, when the tremendous speed of style and merchandise movements necessitates co-ordinated action in every industry in the country, it is vitally important that the textile mills have at their command every available scientific development and device for solving manufacturing problems promptly, accurately and economically.

I quote Pasteur: "Take interest, I implore you, in those sacred dwellings, laboratories. Demand that they be multiplied, that they be adorned. These are the temples of the future, temples of well being and of happiness. There it is that humanity grows greater, stronger, better."

Rayon Production Curtailed to 70% During March

Production of rayon yarns during March was curtailed to about 70 per cent of capacity, states the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, in its current issue. This would give approximately an average rate of production of 90 per cent for the first quarter of the year, or, on the basis of 160,000,000 pounds annual operating capacity, about 35,000,000 pounds of rayon produced in the first quarter.

Stocks on hand at the end of March, states the paper, probably amounted to five to six weeks supply as against a supply sufficient for less than three weeks at the end of 1932. It is to be noted that this is the first time that a real curtailment program was ever put into effect while stocks were still "normal;" in previous instances of curtailment, the producers only too often waited until burdensome stocks of a ten to twelve weeks caliber were burdening the warehouses. The promptness in curtailing production in March thus represents a distinct improvement in the technique of production control by individual companies in the rayon industry.

The correctness of the individual rayon producers in curtailing at this time should be self-apparent, continues the publication. The current lethargy of rayon yarn buying by knitters and weavers may not be so advantageous to them at some later time when they demand yarn for immediate shipment. In other words the hand-to-mouth buying policy of fabricators and retailers, or their "wait now and try to get it at all at once later" theory is going to be called a bluff by the producers.

LOOK TO THESE DISTRIBUTORS FOR MILL-PROVED EQUIPMENT BY GOODYEAR

Goodyear is represented in your community by an authorized distributor of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods for the textile industry. Conveniently located, well stocked, and fully responsible, your Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor is able to supply you promptly with these mill-proved standard and special products

**TEXTILE
BELTING**

Albuquerque, N. Mex. J. Korber Co.	Laurel, Miss. Laurel Mach. & Foundry Co.
Amarillo, Texas Morrow-Thomas Hdwe. Co.	Macon, Ga. Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co.
Atlanta, Ga. Sharp-Zachry-Horsey Co.	Miami, Fla. Railey-Milam Co.
Baltimore, Md. Carey Machinery & Supply Co.	Nashville, Tenn. John Bouchard Sons Co.
Birmingham, Ala. Moore Handley Hdwe. Co.	New Orleans, La. Dixie Mill Supply Co.
Bluefield, W. Va. Bluefield Supply Co.	Stauffer-Eshleman Co., Ltd.
Breckenridge, Texas Dunnigan Tool & Supply Co.	Norfolk, Va. Tidewater Supply Co.
Charleston, W. Va. Capital City Supply Co.	Owensboro, Ky. Wright Machine Co.
Charlotte, N. C. Textile Mill Supply Co.	Paducah, Ky. Henry A. Petter Supply Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn. Mills & Lupton Supply Co.	Pensacola, Fla. Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp.
Columbia, S. C. Tidewater Supply Co.	Phoenix, Ariz. O. S. Stapley Hdwe. Co.
Corsicana, Tex. Oil City Iron Works	Picher, Okla. Consolidated Mine Supply Co.
Dallas, Texas, Murray Company	Pittsburg, Kans. General Machine and Supply Co.
Eldorado, Ark. Eldorado F'dry & Mach. Sup. Co.	Rome, Ga. Battey Machine Co.
Gastonia, N. C. Gastonia Supply Co.	St. Joseph, Mo. Missouri Water & Steam Sup. Co.
Harlan, Ky. McComb Supply Co.	Salisbury, Md. R. D. Grier & Sons Co.
Hopkinsville, Ky. Cayce Mill Supply Co.	Shreveport, La. Superior Iron Works
Houston, Tex. Rose Hoskins Supply Co.	Springfield, Mo. Schweitzer Bros.
Jackson, Miss. Mississippi Foundry & Mach. Co.	Sulphur, La., Union Supply Co.
Jellico, Tenn. McComb Supply Co.	Tampa, Fla. Knight & Wall Co.
Kansas City, Mo. Gustin Bacon Mfg. Co.	Tulsa, Okla. Gustin Bacon Mfg. Co.
	Tyler, Tex. Walter Connally Co.

THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

Visiting the Mills

BY DAVID CLARK

H. L. Siever, Southern representative of the Borne, Scrymser Company, had suggested several times that I make a trip with him and see some of the latest applications of Mineral as a lubricant for cotton. When Mineral was first used on cotton it was put, through a spray nozzle, upon the cotton as it revolved in the opener hopper but improvements have been made and it is now applied through a series of nozzles which are placed above the sheet of cotton after it has passed through the first beaters or cleaning machines. Sometimes it is applied on the finisher lapper just before the cotton goes to the last beater.

The new pumps and nozzles were designed by the Terrell Machine Company of Charlotte, builders of Termaco bobbin cleaning machines. The textile industry is well enough acquainted with Termacos to know that the E. A. Terrell and the Terrell Machine Company know how to build machinery but in designing the pumps and nozzles for the application of Mineral to cotton, they did an exceptional engineering job. One thing which was almost an invention in itself was an eccentric which through the amount of Mineral applied could be accurately regulated by the loosening of a screw and the adjusting of the eccentric.

I left Charlotte, with H. L. Sievers, at 7 a. m., in his Buick car and our first stop was at the Myrtle Mills of Textiles, Inc., at Gastonia, N. C.

H. L. Siever was born at Keyser, W. Va., and after going through the graded schools entered a preparatory school of the University of West Virginia, which is located at Keyser, and while there specialized in chemistry.

He later secured a job as chemist with the Morse Twist Drill Company of New Bedford, Mass., and on arriving there decided that he would attend the night classes of the New Bedford Textile School. Being interested in chemistry, he naturally majored in textile chemistry and was under Professor Hinckley, who later was with the Borne, Scrymser Company and assisted in developing Mineral as a lubricant for cotton.

During the World War, Mr. Siever was employed as a chemist by a company which manufactured brakes and shoes for big guns.

After the war, Professor Hinckley induced Mr. Siever to accept a position with Borne, Scrymser Company and he came South in 1923 and has played a major part in establishing the use of Mineral in Southern cotton mills.

The Borne, Scrymser Company had for many years manufactured lubricants which were used on wool, but the development of Mineral for cotton is a comparatively new thing.

MYRTLE MILLS

At the Myrtle Mills we found the superintendent, D. H. Whitener, in the office and he gave us a welcome and showed us over the mill.

Mr. Whitener was formerly with the Arkray Mill but spent a while at the Catawba Mills, Mount Holly, returning to Gastonia and to the Myrtle Mills about seven years ago.

I had had the idea that the Myrtle Mills manufactured only one or two numbers of fine combed yarns but found that they were making from 6's to 60's combed yarns and also several numbers of carded yarns. They make

several numbers in plied yarns of high quality for the crochet trade. Mr. Whitener was trained as a carder and excellence of his carding is apparent throughout the mill. He showed me the application of Mineral to his lappers through one of the new machines and expressed himself as very well pleased with the results, especially the reduction of fly and lint in the card room. He said that he was putting on about 4 per cent of Mineral, which was slightly more than I found at any other mill I visited, but he was apparently getting good results.

Returning from the lapper room, Mr. Whitener showed me something which looked like a very good idea. The drawing sliver as it comes from the cans behind the slubbers is usually dragged from the rear cans over the sides of the cans with a tendency to stretch. Mr. Whitener has attached a second wood roll which extends almost as far back as the back cans and the sliver is therefore lifted straight up without dragging on the cans.

Mr. Whitener accompanied us to our car and pointed out the Myrtle Mills welfare building and a log hut which had been built for the Boy Scout troop of the mills. The logs were cut in a nearby forest and the hut was built by the men in the mills. A man in the mill, with some Indian blood was the only one who knew how to notch the logs. The overseer of carding, whose name I failed to secure, heads the Boy Scout troop and is doing a fine work.

CLIFTON MFG. CO.

Leaving Gastonia we drove south until just before coming into Spartanburg we reached Clifton Manufacturing Company Mill No. 3.

At Clifton No. 3 we met the superintendent, T. C. Drew, coming down the steps. He invited us to go over the mill, but as we found that the application of Mineral was at Mill No. 2 and we had limited time, we did not accept his invitation.

Mr. Drew is a graduate of Georgia Tech and has been with the Clifton Manufacturing Company for about ten years. He has charge of 38,000 spindles.

As we left Mill No. 3 and started on a county road towards Mill No. 1, I pointed out to Mr. Siever, where I stood one Sunday in 1903 and witnessed the damage which a flood had done to Clifton Mill No. 3.

I came down from Charlotte on a train that day but could not cross the river because the railway bridge had been washed away.

Clifton Mill No. 3 had been located on the river bank but had been washed out the night before and protruding from the raging waters for a long distance down the stream could be seen card cylinders, spinning frames and shafting. Mills No. 1 and No. 2 were also damaged by the flood but not to the same extent as Mill No. 3.

When we reached Mill No. 1 we found General Superintendent Stanley Converse in his office, and he accompanied us to Mill No. 2.

Mr. Converse is a great nephew of the man who established the mills at Clifton and the D. E. Converse Company at Glendale, S. C. Stanley Converse was born and raised in Vermont but after graduating from the University of Vermont came South and entered the textile

(Continued on Page 18)

Dirt Adds \$300,000,000 to Annual Lighting Costs

"Based on the expenditure of one billion dollars which the American people spent last year for the purpose of getting artificial light, adequate and intelligent maintenance, because it will save approximately one-third of lighting costs, would have saved \$300,000,000 in this country alone during 1932," according to a statement recently made by Samuel G. Hibben of the Westinghouse Lamp Company at the Conference on Economics of Applied Lighting.

"The maintenance of lighting, which consists largely of keeping the globes clean, is often neglected, except in some factories and buildings where the size of the lighting installation is so extensive that every detail of efficient operation is taken into consideration," according to Mr. Hibben.

One of the high points of Mr. Hibben's talk, "The High Cost of Neglected Maintenance," was that the general public is not aware of the correct way to figure how to get the most light for the money they spend for electricity. I have repeatedly stated," Mr. Hibben added, "that water is cheaper than watts, but in spite of that fact, we would be appalled if we knew how seldom, on the average, lamps and reflectors are properly washed.

"People in general are too ready to put too great an emphasis on the actual lighting bill, and consequently hesitate to increase the wattage of the lamps in use when brighter lighting is desired. Now, if the lighting fixtures are not cleaned frequently the accumulation of dirt and


dust is going to cut down on the amount of light emanating from the lamp, and perhaps in many instances make it appear as though a brighter lamp is needed. The application of a little soap and water, of the mere dusting with a damp cloth, may restore the original efficiency of the lighting fixture and lamp, and aid the home owner to get the most light for the money he is spending on the electricity necessary to make the lamp burn."

In further cautioning the user of lighting against worrying so much about the actual cost of the lamp, Mr. Hibben used two triangles of wood, one representing cost and the other the amount of light from a lamp, to explain that in the long run, the cost of a lamp varies between one-tenth to one-twentieth of the money spent for electricity to burn this lamp all the time it is in use.

"I would say," Mr. Hibben explained, "that if all our lighting installations and their immediate surroundings could be cleaned and reconditioned today, then the illumination that this nation enjoyed last night would be well-nigh doubled tonight."

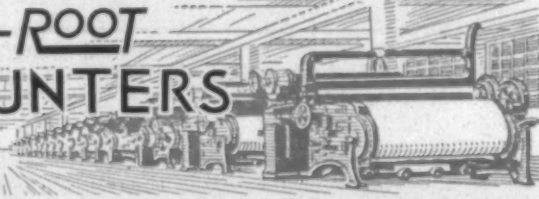
"To a large degree our final criterion, Seeing Ability, depends upon the co-ordinated efficiencies of all the factors which go into the production of light by means of an incandescent lamp and electricity. The lamp must be efficient, the electricity must remain as nearly constant as have not yet been explored for acoustical purposes. Text-systems in antiquated homes and buildings, and the con-

(Continued on Page 18)

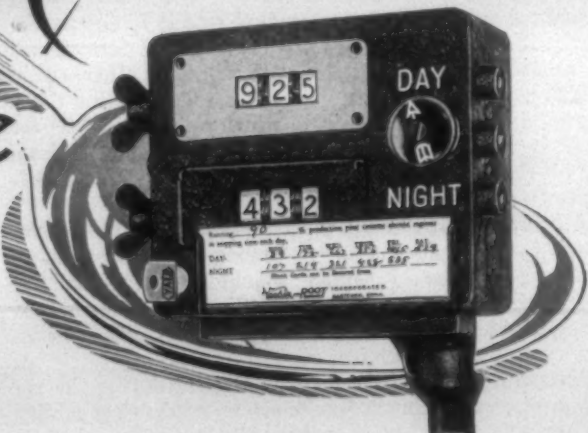


Veeder-ROOT PICK COUNTERS

R



Good medicine for ailing production-cost



PRESCRIBED in every formula for reducing loom operating-costs. Veeder-Root Pick Counters eliminate losses in labor-hours and loom-time per cut. They're indicated in any system of putting weaving expense on an economy diet—to leave a profit where costs were eating it up. " " " " " "

BUILDERS OF PICK COUNTERS
FOR TWENTY THREE YEARS

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: Room 1401,
Woodside Bldg., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Master Mechanics' Department

BY W. F. SCHAPHORST, M.E.

LUBRICATION PROBLEMS

Three questions have come in regarding lubrication, as follows:

1. "From the crankcase of our air compressor considerable lubricant is lost due to vaporization. It coats the wiring of the motor and collects dust. What shall we do?"

Answer: The problem can be solved by thoroughly sealing the crankcase and adding a breather pipe. This will prevent vaporization and will result in much cleaner surroundings. Wherever one encounters unusual vaporization it is always well to carefully check the oil level, as any oil will, of course, vaporize when it is subject to the excessive churning action which results when oil is carried to too high a level. Another solution would be to use an oil having less tendency to vaporize.

2. "What is the approximate life of oil under continuous twenty-four-hour service in a turbine, and how is it determined?"

Answer: Given the correct quality and grade of lubricant for use in a directly connected turbine, its life is in direct proportion to the care with which the oil is handled. It is fully realized that you are asking for a definite answer, but no lubrication authority will commit himself to any definite statement of time because of the many governing factors. If the oil is handled with reasonable care, and if no excessive water leakage occurs in the system, provided periodic sweetening occurs, the minimum life of a batch should be not less than two years. With high grade oil, if the system is perfect, seven or eight years can be expected, but as already stated, water leakage, etc., plays havoc with the oil.

3. "When and to what degree does acidity develop in turbine oils?"

Answer: Acidity is harmful in a turbine oil because of its tendency to form sludge in the oil; not because it is likely to have any chemical action on the bearings or metal parts of the turbine. If the acidity of the oil is low or only develops at a very gradual rate it is not particularly harmful, as any sludge which may be formed will be removed from the oil by the separator. Increase in acidity is a danger sign, for it indicates a breaking down of the oil and is likely to result in forming sludge faster than the separator can remove it. If not removed from the oil this sludge will clog the lubricating system and is likely to cause serious damage.

All turbine oils develop acidity gradually while in use. There is no agreement as yet among oil chemists as to just what degree of acidity should be the signal for withdrawing the oil from service. Some say one per cent while others say that oil of two per cent acidity is satisfactory to leave in service.

A turbine oil which is not acid washed during the refining process has much less tendency to develop acidity than do other oils. Most turbine oils are acid washed.

ACTION UNDER SUDDENLY APPLIED LOADS

4. "On a pivoted motor base drive, is there any tendency for the motor to jump in case it is driving a machine that is very intermittent in load? In a case of this kind, with the tight side of the belt on the bottom, if there were any jump wouldn't it be in a downward direction, instead of upward?"

Answer: There is an upward and downward movement of the motor in all drives of this type. Where the load is uniform the movement occurs only when starting and stopping. Where the load fluctuates continually the movement occurs continually. This movement, however, is an asset rather than a detriment. It is evident that if the motor were on fixed centers any vibration would be transferred to the driven equipment, or, it would be taken up in the motor bearings. But the fact that the vibration is taken up by the motor in an upward and downward movement is an asset—an important advantage of this type of drive.

On intermittent loads, pulsating loads, or shock loads, the motor will drop downward when additional load is suddenly applied, but there will be no "jump." There is

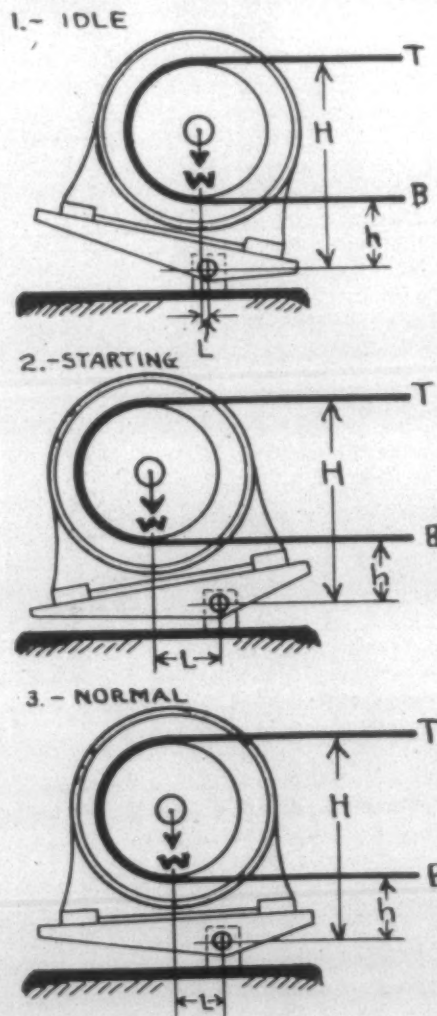


FIG. 1

Sketch 1 shows the motor when idle. The belt is under minimum stress because the distance L is least. W is the weight of the motor. H is the lever arm of the top belt T and h is the lever arm of the bottom belt B .

Sketch 2 shows what happens on starting. The distance L becomes a maximum, which is ideal.

Sketch 3 shows the position of the motor under normal pulling load.

no violent jumping because of the mass of the motor. A heavy motor cannot be moved quickly for the same reason that a locomotive cannot be started quickly. The motor absorbs the vibration, that is true, but there is no quick movement.

Bear in mind that the total tension in one of these belts must always be greater than the effective tension. The effective tension is the tension in pounds required to transmit the load. Therefore, if the total tension is greater than the effective tension, it is impossible for the effective tension to lift the motor. This being the case, you may then ask, "What does cause the motor to move upward and downward?" It is the motor following through and taking up any temporary stretch in the belt. As soon as the load is applied additional tension is placed on the belt which causes the belt to elongate. The motor follows through and takes up the elongation, thus maintaining uniform tension on the belt. As soon as the load is released, the belt recoils to its natural length and hence the motor follows through again. It is the changing of belt length which causes the motor to move up or down. The sketches, Fig. 1, show clearly the action and mechanics of this type of drive.

CONTROLLING LARGE STEAM LINE

5. We would like to automatically maintain a high temperature in a large tank of water now equipped with an 8-inch steam line. Please tell us how to go at it so that results will be accurate and dependable.

Answer: An excellent way in which to control a large quantity of steam automatically is shown in Fig. 2. Place the regulator bulb in the tank. It controls the hydraulically operated cylinder shown in the center which in turn opens and closes the lever operated control valve through the wire cable as shown. In order to handle a steam valve as large as 8 inches, temperature regulation alone, without the aid of water or air pressure, is usually unsatisfactory. An intermediate power device, such as shown here, is generally advisable.

FLUE GAS ANALYZER

In the March 2nd issue of Textile Bulletin, H. H. Iler, chief engineer of the Union Bleachery, inquired concerning flue gas analyzers. I wrote a reply that was rather general. I now have before me information concerning a compact analyzer, light in weight, and very rapid. With this analyzer it is possible to perform a CO₂ reading in 30 seconds by a steel wool surface method of gas absorption. It is claimed that complete analysis for CO₂, O₂, and CO can be made in four minutes. The analyzer is cleaned in two minutes and all parts are easily accessible. Furthermore it can be carried in any position without spilling or mixing the solution. It is said that more than 30,000 of these analyzers are now in use all over the world.

DANGERS OF GAS

I have often thought that someone should write an exhaustive book or treatise of some kind on this important subject in order that discussion on all of the many possibilities of harm from gas might be contained between two covers.

For instance, in oil burning boilers it is dangerous to

blow oil into a "dead" but hot furnace, a thing that sometimes happens. Upon being heated the oil becomes gas. Then, if ignited in one way or another, a deadly explosion may occur. Many a boiler has been wrecked in this way.

Sometimes CO forms in a pocket in a boiler. CO is combustible. A stray spark or flame gets through the tube bank and there may be an explosion. Sometimes the explosion isn't violent, resulting merely in "secondary combustion," but it is a *bad* condition nevertheless. Extremely high stack temperature is sometimes caused by "secondary combustion."

Just recently I learned of the explosion of a gas-fired boiler in Colorado Springs. John N. A. West, boiler expert, was killed, and the chief engineer, fireman, and a workman were seriously injured. It is believed that there was a leak in the gas pipe, filling the combustion chamber with gas during the night. In the morning when they prepared to start up, igniting the gas, the explosion took place. "Pocketed gas" is always bad.

Many a newspaper article has appeared during recent years regarding asphyxiation due to automobile exhaust gas. Doesn't it seem that something can be done about it?—something more than merely publishing the news?

How many coffee pots have boiled over, extinguishing the gas flame, and causing asphyxiation? A simple device prevents such a possibility. How many people know about the device?

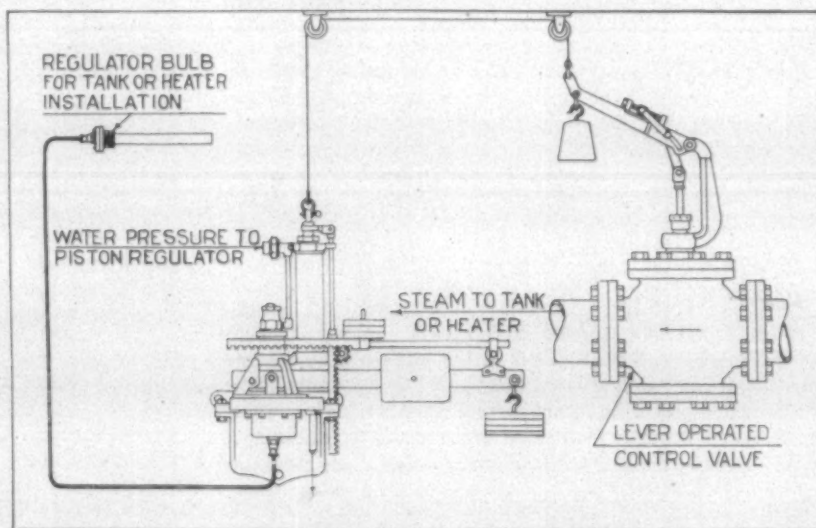


FIG. 2

Showing how to control an 8-inch steam line for automatically and accurately maintaining high temperature in a large tank of water.

Don't you think a book on this subject would be well worth while? It seems to me that some national organization should get behind it—some gas association, for example.

LITERARY DIGEST TAKES NOTICE

It is not often that the Literary Digest notices mechanical and electrical problems. Owing to the fact that the following is applicable to the textile industry as well as to woodworking, I am reproducing it:

"WASTING BY TRYING TO SAVE"

"The rigid restrictions that have been built up in business organizations against the spending of money are resulting in many instances in actual waste.

(Continued on Page 12)

PERSONAL NEWS

J. Mack Hatch, president of the Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C., has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Belmont.

N. H. McGuire, of Shelbyville, Tenn., has become assistant overseer weaving at the Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Claude B. Iler, of the Keever Starch Company, Greenville, who recently underwent an operation at St. Francis Hospital, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home and expects to be back at work within a short time.

R. F. Newton has resigned as sales manager of the Ideal Machine Company, Bessemer City, N. C., and accepted a position as manager of the Southeastern Machine Company, Greensboro, N. C.

R. L. Payne, formerly overseer weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Jasper, Ala., has accepted a similar position at the Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

L. H. Barrett, formerly of Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala., has become overseer of weaving at the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, Kosciusko, Miss.

Frank B. Williams, who has been superintendent of the Fairfax plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, Ala., has been promoted to the position of agent for the mill.

Joseph Jennings, assistant superintendent of the Fairfax Mill of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, Ala., for the past six years, has been promoted to superintendent, succeeding F. B. Williams, who becomes agent.

Cadet F. R. Iler, son of H. H. Iler, engineer at the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., is one of three Clemson students to receive appointment to Edgewood Arsenal at Edgewood, Md., for a six weeks' training period with the chemical warfare section of the United States Army. These appointments are based on scholastic, as well as

L. B. Jordan, sales manager of the Jordan Division, U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company, who has been making headquarters at Charlotte for some time, has returned to Monticello, Ga. He will continue his duties as sales manager, with headquarters at the Jordan plant in Monticello.

O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, has been selected as general counsel for the rayon industry of this country, and will have headquarters in Washington, D. C. He has been actively interested in the textile industry for many years and is president of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., manufacturers of rayon fabrics.

Junius M. Smith, business manager of the Textile Bulletin and who is widely known in the textile industry, has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Charlotte. He has been active in Rotary affairs for many years past. He succeeds E. A. Terrell, prominent textile machinery manufacturer of Charlotte, whose term will soon expire.

W. C. Durant, nationally known financier and manufacturer, has retired from the board of directors of the Industrial Rayon Corporation. He leaves the board in order to devote his entire time to other affairs.

Howard Cannon, of Charlotte, was elected president of the Carolina Yarn Association to succeed C. C. Harding, of this city, when the association held a dinner meeting at the O. Henry Hotel, Greensboro, N. C. Joseph R. Morton, of Greensboro, was re-elected treasurer; Bruce Griffith, of Charlotte, was chosen vice-president, and Frank Wallace, of Statesville, was named secretary.

Aside from the election of officers the group considered only one item of business. It was decided that its annual golf tournament will be held at Roaring Gap September 16 and 17.

There were 25 of the association's 40 members present for the dinner, which was in charge of Mr. Harding. The membership is made up of yarn salesmen calling on the textile trade in the Carolinas and Virginia.

J. H. Remke Makes Visit to South

J. H. Remke, agency executive of the Stewart Iron Works Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of wire fences, paid us a visit this week while looking over the cotton mill situation in the Carolinas.

Mr. Remke, from 1925 to 1927, was located in Charlotte as representative of the Cyclone Fence Company and has many friends in this section. He had formerly been connected with the Stewart Iron Works and returned to them in 1928.

Former Mill Official Dies

Kannapolis, N. C.—Henry Rowe, at one time superintendent of the Cannon Mills Bleachery here and again general manager of the Spray Bleaching and Finishing Company at Leaksville-Spray, N. C., died at the home of a son, Albert Rowe, in Exeter, N. H., according to word received here. Funeral services were held there.

Cones Protect Bank Deposits

Greensboro, N. C.—The members of the family of the late Caesar Cone will not permit "depositors in the Textile Bank and its successor, the Textile Branch of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co.," to suffer financial loss, so far as those deposits are concerned.

Decision to this effect has been reached by the Cones, who caused to be posted on the building housing the Textile Branch of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co., located at White Oak, the following notice:

"Caesar Cone organized the Textile Bank. He did so in order to encourage his employees to save a part of their earnings and to provide a safe place where they could deposit their savings.

"As a tribute to his memory, the members of the family of Caesar Cone have decided to see that all depositors in the Textile Bank and its successor, the Textile Branch of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co., shall receive full payment of the balances to which they are entitled.

"Details of this plan are being worked out and will be announced shortly."

When questioned in regard to the matter last night Herman Cone, eldest son of the late Caesar Cone, had nothing to say except that "this is done in honor of his memory."

Southern Textile Association Will Celebrate 25th Anniversary in Charlotte

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held in Charlotte on May 26 and 27. Headquarters will be at the Charlotte Hotel.

The meeting will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association, which was organized in Charlotte in 1908. It is considered very appropriate that the Association "come home" on its twenty-fifth birthday.

Officers of the Association feel that on account of its convenient location and its importance as a textile center, Charlotte will draw an unusually fine attendance for the meeting.

A program of unusual interest, which will stress the anniversary theme, is now being prepared and will be announced within a short time. A special invitation is being issued to all former presidents of the Association to attend this meeting and take part in the program.

The convention will open on Friday morning, May 19, with Frank K. Petrea, president, presiding. The afternoon will be left open for the usual golf tournament and other recreation. The annual banquet will be held Friday evening.

The convention will adjourn after the regular business meeting on Saturday morning.

Names of several prominent men who will address the several sessions will be announced as soon as possible.

Officers of the Association are Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga., president; H. H. Iller, Greenville, S. C., vice-president; Marshall Dilling, Gastonia, N. C., executive secretary, and D. H. Hill, Jr., Charlotte, secretary.

Master Mechanics to Meet in Charlotte

The regular spring meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., on April 21.

E. P. McWhirter, chairman of the Division, will lead the discussion, which will be devoted to technical questions of interest to master mechanics and engineers.

One of the important business matters to come before the meeting will be the election of a new chairman to succeed Mr. McWhirter, whose term expires at this meeting.

Plans for Eastern Carolina Meeting

Indications point to a very large attendance for the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the N. C. State College Textile School in Raleigh on April 27. The meeting will be held in connection with the annual textile exhibition and style show at the school and a very interesting day is promised for those who attend.

The program for the meeting is being prepared by E. M. Holt, chairman, and M. R. Harden, secretary of the Division, and Dean Thomas Nelson, of the Textile School. Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, will make the address of welcome.

The subjects selected for discussion at the meeting include systems of long drafting; comparison of cork and leather covered rolls; and new developments in card room equipment and in operation.

As the Textile School has three of the latest methods of long draft spinning, the Whitin-Casablancas; Saco-Lowell; and Howard & Bullough, the members of this Asso-

ciation will have an opportunity of seeing all three systems in operation at the same time. Cork rolls are also used extensively in the school, and also leather covered rolls.

The long draft equipment is a part of the equipment of the Testing Laboratory of the School. This is the only textile school in America that has such a laboratory set apart specially for research and testing, Dean Nelson reports.

Gaston County Division to Meet

The Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at the Community House, Smyre Manufacturing Company, at Ranlo, on the evening of May 5th. The meeting will convene at 7:30.

The discussion at the meeting will be based on a series of questions that are now being prepared by the executive committee of the group and which will be made public next week.

National Cotton Week to Stress Cotton Bags

National Cotton Week, to be observed May 15 to 20, offers itself as an opportune occasion for Southern merchants dealing in foodstuffs, including chain stores, independent grocers and bakers to identify themselves with an important movement leading directly to an increased consumption of the South's great crop. In addition to making special displays of goods packaged in cotton containers, these establishments, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, can make a material contribution of continuing benefit by insisting that flour for Southern consumption be packaged in cotton sacks.

While Mr. Sloan points out that cotton containers are preferred by most milling concerns and are very largely used, a survey just completed by the Institute discloses that flour shipments to the retail trade in the South include, every year, many millions of packages put up in other containers. One milling concern, alone, with business concentrated mainly in two Southern States, has reported that among its last year's shipments, there were upwards of one million retail units packaged in bags other than cotton. In view of the fact that the bag used is specified by the establishments purchasing the flour, it was considered regrettable by the mill in this case that Southern merchants were overlooking an opportunity to support the territory's most important industry. It is estimated that if cotton sacks were to replace the substitutes now used in the Southern trade, the increase in cotton consumption would be 20,000,000 yards of fabric or 15,000 bales of raw cotton.

Since the millers report that shipments are made in the type of container preferred by the purchaser, it naturally is within the control of merchants to have all flour for retail distribution packaged in cotton. In addition to attractive appearance for store display purposes, the cotton sack has special consumer appeal because of its reuse availability. Trade-marks and other lettering are usually imprinted on the bags in an ink that will wash out, leaving the fabric useful for home sewing. Women have found the emptied sacks adaptable for many purposes including the making of summer underwear and play clothes for children.

Meeting the Test In the INDUSTRY

Textile Mills depend upon Robinson Lubricants. For years they have met the most severe tests of the industry. They are backed by 100 years experience.



WM. C. ROBINSON & SON CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
MAIN OFFICE: BALTIMORE, MD.

Reduce Frictional Wear Get Continuous Perfect Carding

Dripping, leaking, liquid oils don't "stay put." They don't prevent wear on doffer and top flats; comb-boxes get hot and wear and card clothing rots quickly from dripping oil.

NON-FLUID OIL, highly adhesive, lubricates dependably, keeps bearings and boxes cool, minimizes frictional wear and stays off card clothing. Saves money too—in comb-boxes it outlasts liquid oil 6 to 8 times.

Write for testing sample and full information.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
So. Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES
Chicago, Ill. Providence, R. I. Atlanta, Ga.
St. Louis, Mo. Detroit, Mich. Charlotte, N. C.
New Orleans, La. Spartanburg, S. C. Greenville, S. C.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES Sou. Agents CHAS. L. ASHLEY
P. O. Box 843 P. O. Box 720
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

Master Mechanics Department

(Continued from Page 9)

"To keep from buying something new, management in many cases doggedly persists in limping along, paying operating costs that are out of all reason for the present volume of production.

"Says The Electrical World (New York) in a leading editorial:"

"In one large wood-working plant, by way of illustration, the entire suction system of the whole factory is being operated today to handle the small amount of sawdust thrown off by about 5 per cent of the normal volume of production. A very much smaller motor would do the work, if the suction was localized to the present need by cutting out all idle departments, but the company won't buy the new motor, to save more dollars on the power bill. And the same thing is going on in countless other factories, where the whole system of power service, electrical and mechanical, needs to be reorganized to provide economy on the existing volume of business.

"The correction of these situations is a very real part of the industrial rehabilitation program that is being promoted throughout the country right now. It offers very large possibilities to the power company that is willing to take the initiative in going into these factories to show them how to reduce power costs by stopping the wastes of unused energy. For the result will not at all be in philanthropic public service. In many cases, at the same time, additional application of electric power are being introduced because they, too, offer economies on present operations that should be taken advantage of. Action on them is induced by the critical examination of other departments in search of further savings.

"It is about time that management mastered its fear of doing anything and started in upon the recovery process. The first step is to reorganize operations to make money on present business. Then the growing plans can follow logically with profit. The power industry can make a fine contribution toward business recovery by doing this job now."

BAFFLING VERTICAL BOILERS

Most master mechanics know that there has been a vast improvement in the baffling of horizontal boilers during recent years. But it is not commonly known as yet that vertical boilers can also be improved by the modern method of baffling. Baffling is now as much of a science as is the building of boiler walls, furnaces, or the boilers themselves. Instead of following the tubes in the old way baffles are now made to cut through the various banks at any angle that may be most advantageous to highest efficiency. By modern methods of reinforcing and use of plastic fire resisting materials, baffles are being built out into the open spaces in positions and at angles that would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

For example, an actual instance has just been brought to my attention where, in a vertical boiler, the changing of the baffling from its old fashioned or standard position to a scientific position has been the direct cause of saving 7 per cent of the fuel. The change was a most simple one. Not only was 7 per cent of the fuel saved but the percentage of CO₂ was increased to an average of about 12 per cent. This is a thing that every master mechanic should investigate to his own possible advantage. Every dollar saved for your plant represents a possibility of an increase in salary or bonus.

ELIMINATING A PACKING TROUBLE

Every once in a while I learn about packing troubles caused by expansion of the packing. When the packing

gets hot it expands and the expansion makes the packing too tight, thereby interfering with the movement of the piston rod, valve stem, shaft, or whatever it is that is packed.

The best remedy possible for a condition of this kind is to use a packing which neither expands nor contracts on heating or cooling. I know there is at least one such packing on the market, this one being a so-called "metallic packing." It is based on a metal possessing the desirable property of expanding upon cooling and contracting upon heating. It is therefore an ideal substance for packing because, in reality, in conjunction with the other materials in the packing, we are given a packing which in total volume neither increases nor decreases regardless of the temperature. This metal withstands temperature in excess of 1200 deg. Fahr. It resists corrosion from acids, alkalies and electrolysis.

I recall that years ago it was thought that packings could not be improved. We thought we had the "last word" in packings. But, surprising as it may seem, improvements are being made right along and I dare say they will continue to be made for many years to come—as long as human beings are capable of thinking constructively.

BELTS IMMUNE TO OIL

Many master mechanics and workers do not seem to know that leather belting is obtainable which is absolutely immune to oil.

An oil-resisting filler has been discovered which does not affect the pulling power of the belting, its flexibility, or any other important property. The belting is filled with this filler, and as a result oil flows off such belting like water off a duck's back.

When ordering leather belting which is likely to become oil soaked it is worth while to specify that it shall be "oil resisting." There is no extra charge for the special filler, which makes it all the more worth while. Belts so treated are much longer lived.

I mention this because I happen to know that belting is continually being ordered for exceptional usage—belting which will be splattered with much oil. Nothing is said in the order about conditions and as a result the manufacturer ships his regular, standard, untreated belt. So, where you know you have a severe mineral, vegetable, or soluble oil condition to meet, I suggest that in the future you specify "oil resisting." You won't regret the extra time required to insert that simple specification.

Three Quilts Made of Thousands of Pieces

Cameron, N. C.—Miss Sallie Badgett, of this place, has completed a quilt with 4,013 pieces, one with 7,760 pieces and one with 5,148 pieces.

Mills in New Safety Record

Harrisburg, Pa.—Mills and industrial establishments of the State made a safety record to be envied by all other States, according to Dr. A. M. Northrup, Secretary of Labor and Industry.

"A few years ago," he said in his report, "it was considered remarkable if an industrial plant operated two or three months without an accident.

"But now we have hundreds of plants and establishments within the commonwealth which have operated months and years without the loss of a single day for accidents."

Cotton Card Grinders.

Woolen and Worsted

Card Grinders.

Napper Roll Grinders.

Calender Roll Grinders.

Shear Grinders.

All Makes of Grinders Promptly and Thoroughly Repaired

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Established 1868

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.



ENVELOPES

Special Carton Lot Prices

PRINTED—With Regular Return Address
In Any One Color Ink Desired

5,000 No. 6 3/4 Regulars \$7.50

5,000 No. 6 3/4 Windows 9.50

The above Envelopes are the Standard Business Size, 3 1/2 x 6 1/2, made from a good grade of 24-pound paper.

3,000 No. 10 Regulars \$7.50

3,000 No. 10 Windows 9.50

The above Envelopes are the Standard Business Size, 4 1/4 x 9 1/2, made from a good grade of 24-pound paper.

**OTHER STANDARD AND SPECIAL
SIZES AVAILABLE**

This Offer Expires April 15, 1933

All orders on Envelope specials must be accompanied with Check, Postal Money Order, or Express Money Order.

Delivery charges, 40c per carton in North Carolina, South Carolina, or a radius of 200 miles of Charlotte.

Write us for prices on larger quantities. Let us quote you prices on all other Printing requirements.

Washburn Printing Co.

David Clark, President

P. O. BOX 974

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, Jr.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Farm Bill

News from Washington makes it appear certain that the Farm Relief measure will become law with very few minor changes from the bill as it was originally presented to Congress.

Cotton manufacturers have done everything possible to prevent the passage of the bill. They have protested strenuously since the domestic allotment feature was first brought up in the last Congress.

The bill appears impractical and of very doubtful value to the farmers themselves. President Roosevelt classified it as an experiment. It contains some features, especially the provision for a processors tax, that have drawn violent protests from the textile and other manufacturers which it will affect.

If the bill is to become law, and there seems no doubt of it, the textile industry must accept it with the best grace possible. It should not be a signal for the mill men to give up in despair. The industry must continue. In many respects, the textile mills are in better shape for progress toward prosperity than any other group of manufacturers in the country. Whatever real and fancied handicaps may be imposed upon the industry by this legislation must be met with the best possible spirit.

Criticism of the farm relief plan has been directed against its most objectionable provisions. Little thought has been given to whatever virtues the plan may have.

Among other things, the bill provides that control of textile production may come within the power of its administrators. There is also provision against unethical trade practices and for stabilization of prices. These three principles

are in line with those that have been advocated by many textile leaders for several years past.

Our understanding is that the Secretary of Agriculture will have wide discretionary powers in carrying out the provisions of the bill and that the ultimate effects of the measure will lie largely within the manner in which these powers are invoked.

One comforting feature in the situation, we feel, is that changes in the policy of its administration can be made promptly without Congressional action.

The cotton manufacturers, having viewed the bill with frank alarm for some time, must make up their minds to do the best they can under the new situation it will bring about. In actual practice, the new law may not work out as badly as most of us think.

It is impossible to foresee just how the textile situation will be affected when the law goes into effect. The bill is so broad and carries such far-reaching powers that it's difficult to form a clear picture of the new situation it will create.

We join with those who are hoping for a minimum of hardship from the bill and with those who have made up their minds to meet the new law with a vigorous determination to carry on.

How the Worker Spends His Dollar

A survey made by the United States Labor Bureau about three years ago of the manner in which the average industrial worker of the United States spends his dollar showed the following division of the average workingman's budget:

	Per Cent
Food	32.3
Rent	22.6
Clothing	12.2
Fuel and lights	6.0
Household furniture and fixtures	5.2
Doctors and medicine	3.8
Insurance	3.4
Car and bus fare	2.2
School expenditures	.4
Miscellaneous	11.9

These figures were compiled during prosperous times and it is very probable that the per cent of income spent for clothing is much less at the present time because food and housing (rent) are much more necessary than clothing.

Why They Are Looms

The first machine for weaving raw silk was erected by one John Loombe at Derby in 1718. The machine created so much talk that finally all weaving machines were called looms.—From "How It Began," by Russ Murphy and Ray Senunsky.

May Need Millions of Yards of Textiles

One feature of the President's plan for the employment of thousands of workers in reforestation work appears to be rather generally overlooked. It apparently provides a market for millions of yards of textiles for use of the labor camps. The plan provides that the workers shall be furnished clothing as well as food and shelter. The demand for clothing, bedding and similar items may well run into huge totals.

It is generally believed that the surplus clothing, blankets, sheets and other necessary articles, that the government carried over from the war may be used for this purpose. It must be remembered, however, that the military law compels the Quartermaster Corps to carry at all times sufficient stocks to provide for supply an army many times as large as we keep in times of peace. Therefore, whatever existing supplies of clothing and other textiles now owned by the government must be replenished if they are used in the labor camps.

Here is a situation that will bear watching as a potential market for a tremendous volume of cottons and other textiles.

The Effect of Dirty Light Globes

An article, "Dirt Adds \$300,000,000 Annual Lighting Costs," is published elsewhere in this issue and is worthy of consideration. It is manifestly uneconomical to pay for the electric current which goes through the filament of electric light globe if part of resultant light is, by dirty exteriors, confined to the inside of the globes.

There is also too little realization of the effect of good lighting upon the work of employees. No mill can secure the best results with poor lighting.

Wonderful, If True

The following cable from England should be of great interest to cotton manufacturers, if the statement is true:

Manchester, Eng.—Sponsored by a group of British textile chemists, experimenters in this city have produced a method of treating cotton so that it looks and feels like silk. A. A. Paton, chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, has just announced.

A Mythical Character

The man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong. But hanged if we think there is such a gink, except in fiction and song.—*Anderson Daily Mail*.

Hopeful Features in Outlook

At a time when buying is light and cautious, although increasing steadily in several places, it is interesting to note that merchants are discussing more hopeful features of business that appear to be growing clearer to them. They point out that the troubles of many of them in recent years have arisen primarily from instability in finance and governmental policies. Corrective measures have been applied in financial channels to the extent that the needful liquidation is under way and under control and merchants know to what level they must adjust before planning for the future. While many merchants do not agree with all the possibilities in the farm bill now under consideration, they are convinced that some of the czaristic powers that may be given may be used to stop experimenting the moment it is found to be inefficient or unprofitable.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

Were Misinformed

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico created a disturbance by throwing rocks through the United States embassy building in Mexico City as a protest against the appointment of Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, as ambassador to Mexico.

We are wondering who misinformed them, for, certainly, no good communist would wish to throw rocks at Mr. Daniels.

Arthur Garfield Hayes Named in Connection With Attempted Fraud

We note with some interest the following newspaper dispatch:

New York, March 23.—Thomas Patrick Morris, Brooklyn house painter, whose claim to the Wendel millions was held to be fraudulent, stated in Supreme Court today he had a secret agreement with two attorneys, Samuel Untermyer and Arthur Garfield Hays, that, if he were recognized as the son of John Gottlieb Wendel, he would divide his portion of the estate with other relations represented by the lawyers.

It was proved that the claim of Thomas Patrick Morris was faked and he admitted that if his claim had been recognized he was to get only a very small share.

Arthur Garfield Hayes, one of the lawyers named by Morris, is well known in this section as being identified with the American Civil Liberties Union in its support of the communist strike at Gastonia.

Reliable Leather Products

For 35 Years

*"Schachner Belting Makes
a Good Machine Better"*

**Schachner
Leather & Belting Co.**

Charlotte, N. C.

If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

Dillard Paper Co.

Greensboro, N. C.



BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Adams-Millis Corporation is completing what will be one of the most modern and up-to-date throwing plants in the entire South. Most of the machinery and equipment was bought through the W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte, N. C.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Mill No. 1, has put 92 looms to work at night to handle some emergency orders for 36-inch shirting. These orders, it is said, will likely take six weeks to fill and give work to 20 operatives.

AUGUSTA, GA.—John P. King Manufacturing Company has just completed large installation of pick counters bought through the W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte, N. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Hampton group of Pacific Mills is operating two full 55-hour weekly shifts. This is the fullest in the history of the four Columbia plants. They are weaving 2,000,000 yards of cloth weekly.

VALDESE, N. C.—Valdese Manufacturing Company has recently installed new Hungerford & Terry filter and water purification plant bought through the W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte, N. C.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Orr Cotton Mills have announced the appointment of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., New York and Baltimore, as sole selling agents.

The Orr Mills are manufacturers of print cloths and broadcloths. The mills have 1,504 broad looms and 62,272 ring spindles.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Cascade Cotton Mill, Inc., was sold here at public auction by court order under the receivership of John W. Porter, of Rockingham.

The plant, which has 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, with numerous dwelling houses, office building, store house, etc., and 45 acres of land, located one mile north of this city, was bid in by the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company's liquidating agents for the sum of \$100,000.

Quite a large number of mill men were in attendance from several sections of the State. Only two bids were placed on the property one at \$10,000 and the Hunter Company's bid of \$100,000.

AMERICUS, GA.—J. B. Jefferies and J. P. Broadway, mill executives of Barnesville, Ga., spent several days here last week examining the plant of the Americus Rayon Mills and conferring with business men. The rayon plant has been closed for the past two years and its machinery has been idle.

The mill is equipped with modern machinery and with changes in certain machines can easily be utilized in the production of cotton and rayon garments, it is said, for which there is now a rising market. Stockholders of the mills have been seeking additional capital to aid in re-opening the plant, and this, it is said, will be supplied by the two mills executives of Barnesville, provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the use of the plant.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Selma Manufacturing Company, of this city, has begun operations on three eight-hour shifts for an indefinite period.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Washington Manufacturing Company has resumed work at its Nashville plant, and has announced that its plants in Cookeville, Fayetteville, Milan and Columbia, Tenn., and Glasgow, Scottsville and Franklin, Ky., have also resumed. The company employs 2,000.

The plants were closed temporarily during the banking holidays. The Nashville factory employs 500.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Union Bleachery has filed answer to the suit for \$50,000 brought against it by the Peachtree Mills and the Whisnant Company in Common Pleas Court in Greenville. It is predicted that the case will come to trial during the summer months or fall.

The defendant company makes denial of most of the complaint, asserting that the goods received from the Peachtree Mills were Sanforized in accordance with standard requirements.

The defendant company also asks dismissal of the action and that it receive judgment of \$4,401.68 against the Peachtree Mills for work done and for which 35,000 yards of cloth was held, and which was duly advertised for sale. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent is also asked from October 15 last on the sum alleged to be due the defendant.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Suit has been filed in the United States District Court at Greensboro by Harris & Vose, 60 Beaver street, New York, cotton brokers, against the Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc., of High Point, for \$8,477.57 and interest from June 11, 1932.

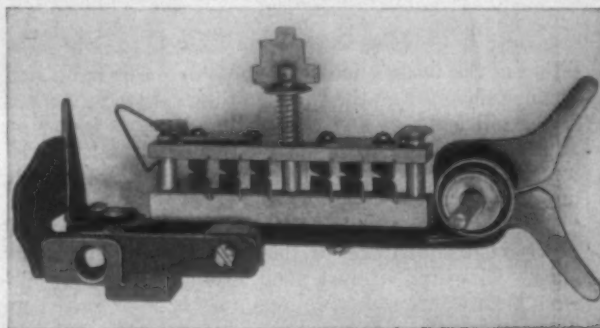
This amount is claimed to be due for cotton said to have been bought on the New York Cotton Exchange on order of the Pickett Mills. It is contended by the plaintiff that the Pickett Mills has a number of times admitted this indebtedness and that last October it tendered a note for the sum named, but that the plaintiff refused the note. The plaintiff asked judgment for the full amount and interest.

A similar suit was also filed March 28, by the same plaintiff against the High Point Yarn Mill for \$4,735.80. The allegations are similar to those set forth in the complaint in the suit against the Pickett Cotton Mills.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—The plant of the former Johnson Silk Mills, now operated by the Spencer Love interests, of Burlington, is now operating both day and night shift. It makes rayon fabrics.

Old Hand Loom Provides Living

Eugene, Ore.—An old hand loom—discovered in the attic, where it had lain dust covered for many years—is providing a means of livelihood for the N. L. Barringer family here. With odds and ends of rags they make rag rugs and trade them for necessities. One rug recently brought 80 pounds of cabbage and 60 pounds of carrots. Two rugs were traded for six rabbits, and another brought five more bunnies—quite a bit of stew in all.



Mr. Spinner Have You Considered

The question of this year's cotton being exceedingly "trashy and dirty"? Accordingly are you turning out "trashy and dirty" yarns with excessive waste in your carding room? Does your product meet the exact requirements of your customers? Do you want to deliver a better product to your customers? If so, have your winders equipped with ECLIPSE YARN CLEANERS. They will guarantee you a *better* and *cleaner* yarn with no additional production cost.

The ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER is guaranteed to improve the quality of your yarn.

Request us to have a representative call and demonstrate to your entire satisfaction what the ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER can do for you. The ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER is standard equipment in many up-to-date cotton mills.

The ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER can be attached to Foster and Universal winders and spoolers.

Telegraph or telephone us collect for a demonstration.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

Southern Representative
J. D. LUTES

P. O. Box 1651

Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE

YARN CLEANER

Dirt Adds \$300,000,000 to Annual Lighting Costs

(Continued from Page 7)

dition of the factors necessary to control this light, namely, the reflector and the walls and the ceiling in the room. If the efficiency of any one of these factors is low or is allowed to fall off, then such a weak link only tends to weaken the chain and nullifies the good work of neighboring components."

"It is the loss through the neglect of lighting installation which contribute to the high cost of low maintenance. Guarding against such insidious losses resulting from such items as low voltage, improper or aged lamps, dusty reflectors, dirty walls, and dirty ceiling surfaces, empty sockets, all of which constitute poor housekeeping, is the way to get the most for your money in artificial lighting.

New Picker Installations

H. & B. American Machine Company, of Pawtucket, is installing six one-process pickers at the plant of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga. The same company recently set up in the Rocky Mount Mills, at Rocky Mount, N. C., six one-process pickers which have replaced fifteen old style machines, four openers and breakers, five intermediates and six finishers.

Visiting the Mills

(Continued from Page 6)

school at Georgia Tech in order to prepare himself for work with the mills at Clifton.

He was for several years assistant to General Superintendent L. L. Brown and when Mr. Brown left to erect and operate a mill for the International Shoe Company at Malvern, Ark., Stanley Converse was promoted to general superintendent.

Since that time he has shown much ability and has made good on the job.

Somewhere between Clifton Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2 is the house in which Lewis W. Thomason, Southern representative of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., lived when he began his mill career as a doffer boy in the Clifton Mills.

In the card room of Mill No. 2, I was introduced to Ed Cannon, who has been overseer of carding at that mill since 1897, which was one year before I entered the cotton mill business at Charlotte.

Mr. Cannon said that he was applying about 2 per cent of Minerol to his cotton and was very much pleased with the results. His card room was particularly clean and free from lint and showed the effects of the oil.

While Mr. Siever was explaining, to Mr. Converse, a new air system for the distribution of Minerol, I engaged Ed Cannon in conversation and found that we had much in common.

Before coming to Clifton in 1897 he had worked in the old Ada Mills in Charlotte which I entered in 1898. Both of us had worked as card grinders at the old Victory Mill in Charlotte, but at different times. We both knew Hawkins, Lay, Quinn, Harvey, Pennington and other superintendents and overseers who were active in Charlotte mills from 1895 to 1900.

Mr. Cannon said that when he went to Clifton in 1897, the superintendent was A. D. Wessinger, a man of whom I never heard. After that J. E. Shea held the position for many years. The tower of Clifton Mill No. 2 carries the figures 1888.

Before leaving the mill I met the overseer of spinning, Chas. McClure.

Leaving Clifton, we drove to Spartanburg and stopped at the house of Bill Uhler, the South Carolina representative of Borne, Scrymser Company, but he was away on a trip.

We then decided that we would go to Inman and pay J. A. Chapman, Jr., a visit, but on reaching there found that he was away. As I approached Inman, I recalled with much sadness the misfortunes which had happened to that very fine and promising young superintendent, L. P. Duncan.

While driving to Spartanburg, with his wife, one afternoon about two years ago, a man under the influence of liquor but driving a car crashed into them, killing Mrs. Duncan and seriously injuring him. After months spent in hospitals he recovered sufficiently to return to his work but last year developed pneumonia and died.

I had forgotten who had succeeded Mr. Duncan, but learned, at the office, that it was Newt Hardie of Westminster, so we went into the mill and found him in the cloth room and he gave us a welcome.

Mr. Hardie was originally from Alabama but attended the Lowell Textile School and then worked in the Avondale Mills at Birmingham. Afterwards he held positions with such mills as the Judson and those at Spindale, N. C., finally becoming superintendent of the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., when they went on fancy goods and needed the services of an expert on such fabrics.

When as District Governor of Rotary Clubs in 1928 I organized a club at Westminster, Newt Hardie was one of the charter members and I came to know him very well. Mr. Hardie said that he was using Minerol and liked it.

Seeing Newt Hardie reminded me that the Rotary Club of Hendersonville, N. C., met at 1 o'clock that day, so we drove over a fine and almost new concrete road and Mr. Siever went to the lunch with me and listened to a very interesting address by the County Agricultural Agent of Henderson County in which he described the increased growth of foodstuffs in the county.

After the lunch we drove to the Balfour Mills, which are located at Balfour, about two miles from Hendersonville, N. C.

(Continued next week)

BARGAIN ROUND TRIP TICKETS

ONE CENT PER MILE

For Each Mile Traveled

ONE APRIL 14-APRIL 15

Final Return Limit April 22, 1933

Round Trip Fares From Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta	\$5.20	Jacksonville	\$8.45
Birmingham	\$8.55	Richmond	\$5.70
Charleston	\$4.65	Savannah	\$5.00
Columbia	\$2.20	Washington	\$7.60

Proportionate Fares to Other Destinations

Reduced Pullman Fares

Buy Railway and Pullman Tickets in Advance

R. H. Graham, Division Passenger Agent

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—			
Akron Belting Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—K—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Knitting Arts Exhibition	28
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	—L—	
Ashworth Bros.	—	Lily Mill & Power Co.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	—
—B—			
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	20	—M—	
Barber-Colman Co.	—	McCord, H. M.	21
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
—C—			
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Merrow Machine Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	27	—N—	
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	21	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	2	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	12
Curran & Barry	20	—P—	
—D—			
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	12	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	20	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	16	Philadelphia Belting Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Precision Gear & Machine Co.	—
Draper Corporation	1	—R—	
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	2
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co.	12
DuPont Rayon Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Durene Association	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
—E—			
Eaton, Paul B.	19	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	17	Schachner Leather & Belting Co.	16
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	2
Enka, American	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
—F—			
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Southern Ry.	18 and 19
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
—G—			
Garland Mfg. Co.	16	Stanley Works	2
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	20
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Stone, Chas. H.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5	—T—	
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
—H—			
Hart Products Corp.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
H & B. American Machine Co.	—	—U—	
Hermas Machine Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	23	—V—	
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	7
—J—			
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Jacobs Graphic Arts Co.	27	Viscose Co.	—
		—W—	
		Washburn Printing Co.	13
		Wellington, Sears & Co.	—
		Whitin Machine Works	—
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	27
		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—

Rayon Prices Lower

Following the announcement of a reduction in price of rayon yarns by the Viscose Company, all other large producers of rayon are expected to bring their prices to a similar level. The new Viscose list sets rayon prices at a record low for all time.

The new prices issued by the Viscose Company carry no statement by the company but it is known that two important factors influenced the

decision to reduce the price. First of all, silk prices at present levels have exerted a pressure on rayon that has hurt its distribution in a number of fields. Secondly, it is believed in the trade that the Viscose Company is tired of holding to its list prices and having its sales restricted while some of its competitors obtain business via the concession route. It is thought that in reducing prices to present levels, which are below cost for some of the companies, the tendency for any general price concessions, if not ended, will be minimized.

The reduction by the company amounts to reductions of 10 cents on all numbers of 150 denier and finer, 9 cents on 200 denier and 5 cents on 300 denier and heavier sizes. These reductions represent low quotations for all time, the price on 150 denier being just one-third of that in the early part of 1929. The price of 50 cents for 150 denier weaving yarn is

the lowest on that description of yarn. The price of 150 denier knitting cones was 50 cents at one time in the past.

Arnco Makes Prices On Blankets

Catlin-Farish Company, as selling agent for the Arnco Mills of Newnan, Ga., has priced the Arnco line of part wool blankets and the Arnall line of cotton blankets for the fall season. The new lists are in line with the market.

The Arnall cotton line comprises plaids, solid colors and white sheet blankets. During the past season, the company reports, sales on plaids comprised 80 per cent of the production of these blankets and it is expected that plaids will continue to predominate during the coming season.

Plaids likewise dominate the Arnco line of part-wools. Solid colors and reversibles are also stressed. The company believes, however, that plaids will continue to lead in the part-wools, too.

WANTED—Roving frame erector for temporary work lasting two to three months. Pay \$4.00 per day, 5½ days per week. Write, giving references, to "Erector," care Textile Bulletin.

Easter Holiday Bargain Fares

VIA

Southern Railway System

Baltimore	\$ 9.05
Philadelphia	\$12.50
New York	\$15.75
Atlantic City	\$14.60
Washington	\$ 7.60

Round Trip Tickets on sale April 14th and 15th, final limit April 22nd.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Fares

Same round trip fares apply south-bound, same dates of sale and limit.

Easter Bargain Fares on sale to all points in Southeastern States April 10, 11, 12 and 13, final limit 15 days, one fare plus \$1.00 for the round trip.

Make reservations and purchase tickets in advance. Consult Ticket Agents.

T. J. Witherspoon, Ticket Agent
Phone 3-3980

R. H. Graham, Div. Pass. Agent
Phone 2-3351
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
434 Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

Have You Some Equipment You Want to
Dispose Of?

SELL IT

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was little change in the cotton goods markets last week. Business continued mainly of a hand-to-mouth character. Buyers, in view of the pending farm relief program, apparently felt it unwise to anticipate requirements and were interested only in nearby goods. The market as a whole reflected fear of the results of the proposed legislation although accepting the fact that the farm measure is certain to be enacted. It is recognized here that higher prices can come only as a result of increased demand and under present conditions, renewed buying is not promised within the next few weeks.

Business in gray goods was generally light. As the week closed some buyers were looking for forward contracts on a number of print cloth constructions at current prices. It was apparent that they were anticipating advances predicated upon the results of various forms of legislation pending in Washington; and these bids were consistently refused. Meantime, there was some moderate improvement in the volume of business on quick deliveries. Occasionally, prices which had been possible in limited centers during the week could not be duplicated, but in the main the price structure held unchanged. The inquiry for late deliveries in some instances involved shipments as late as the fall, although the majority centered around June. Checking up revealed that most centers were unwilling to sell anything beyond April at currently quoted prices—despite the fact that relatively few contracts are on the books running beyond the end of this month.

Announcement of the reductions in rayon yarn prices at the week-end left the rayon cloth market inactive. The reduction had been anticipated to some extent, but this did not deter buyers from looking for lower cloth prices.

Prices at the week-end were:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5
Brown sheetings, standard	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	10
Denims	9
Dress gingham	9
Staple gingham	6

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn markets were quiet last week. Demand was light and mainly for small filling in supplies. There were some indications, however, that a better situation is developing. Spinners and dealers alike were slow to sell at current prices and the list remained generally firm. The influence of the farm relief legislation which now seems assured of enactment, continued as an unfavorable factor in the market.

It is estimated here that among the spinners making carded knitting yarn, unsold stocks at present are equal to about two weeks' shipments. Carded weaving yarn stocks held unsold by spinners are equal to about three weeks' shipments at the present rate. Local observers deem it unlikely that spinners' unsold stocks will increase materially for some time to come, because a good many of the smaller yarn mills are closed, either by reason of a long period of unprofitable prices, or because local banks that have been the sole support of these mills are still closed.

Conditions in the market last month prevent the development of the seasonal increase in yarn buying that usually develops at this season. For this reason, it is believed in some quarters that seasonal buying should show a marked increase in April. Stocks of both yarn and manufactured goods showed a further decrease during the month and any renewed demand would be quickly felt by the spinners.

Carded yarn sales were small during the week. Neither the knitters nor weavers were inclined to buy except in small lots. Prices were unchanged from the previous week.

Single combed peeler yarns were sold this week, in only small quantities, at the prices prevailing last week. Combed yarns are reported in slow movement and buyers maintaining a determined stand against current quotations. Knitters' wants appear to have diminished for the present.

Mercerized yarn quotations remain unchanged, speaking generally. Sellers report a trifle more interest but are not prepared to say it is more than sporadic.

Southern Single Warps		30s	
10s	12½-13	40s	24½
12s	13	40s ex.	26
14s	13½	50s	29
16s	14	60s	33
20s	15	Duck Yrns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	16-16½	8s	13
30s	18	10s	13-13½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	13½-14
8s	13	16s	14½-15
10s	13-13½	20s	15-15½
12s	13½-14	Carpet Yarns	
16s	14½-15	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
20s	15-16	and 4-ply	
24s	16½-17	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
30s	18-19	and 4-ply	
36s	25-25½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
40s ex.	26-26½	and 4-ply	
Southern Single Skeins		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s	12½-13	8s, 1-ply	11½-12
10s	13	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11½-12
12s	13-13½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12-12½
14s	13½	12s, 2-ply	12½-13
16s	14	16s, 2-ply	13½-14
20s	15	20s, 2-ply	14-14½
26s	16½	30s, 2-ply	16½
30s	18	36s, 2-ply	18-18½
36s	24	Southern Frame Cones	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		8s	12½-13
12s	13½-14	10s	13
16s	14-14½	12s	13½
20s	14½-15	14s	14
24s	15½-16	16s	14½
26s	16½-17	18s	15
30s	17-17½	20s	15
		22s	15-15½
		24s	16½
		26s	17
		28s	17½-18
		30s	18-18½

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



H. M. McCord

100 East 42nd Street, New York City
Ashland 4-0345

161 Devonshire St.
Boston
Liberty 5943

Commercial Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia
Rittenhouse 2185

Southern Representative

W. G. Pattison

Tel.—Charlotte—2-0264

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1903 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 335 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 371 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, Wincoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 394, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2018 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BARNER-COLEMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BORNE-SCHRYMSEK CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Goudey, Greensboro, N. C.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clara H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Grayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, J. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; L. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNES CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Olm, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., C. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., THE, Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 206-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North Birmingham, Ala.; B. B. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1228-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 285, Spartanburg, S. C.; T. D. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; C. O. T. Denel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 830, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 586, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haven Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBROS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa Allen & Jemison Co., Montgomery Teague Hardware Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co., Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeFreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graff-Pelle Co.; North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.;

High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. F. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. O. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

MAUNY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blake, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savers, Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 142 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hot Springs, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouse, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

PRECISION GEAR & MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.

ROBINSON & SON CO., WM. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 622 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burth-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller, Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL REDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 631 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carier and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. F. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb, Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITNEY MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Rep.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2308 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cotton Week Plans

Two states already have decided to give official recognition to National Cotton Week, and Chambers of Commerce in ten states have pledged support to local promotional activities, according to announcement, by George A. Sloan, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

In letters to Mr. Sloan, Governor Miller of Alabama, and Governor Talmadge of Georgia, state that by special proclamation they will officially designate May 15th to 20th, National Cotton Week, in their respective Commonwealths.

Almost a score of Chambers of Commerce, to date, have announced that they will unite with their local merchants in promoting observance of the week. In some cases the Chambers will supplement the activities of retail establishments by special events under their own management.

In Little Rock, Ark., the Chamber of Commerce has designed a badge to signalize the event, consisting of a miniature cotton bale suspended on a cotton ribbon. The Greenville, S. C., Chamber is planning a cotton and trade show to be held at the Textile Hall. In Charleston, S. C., an elaborate show is under consideration by the Chamber. A dressmaking contest for the women of Springfield, Mass. is to be a feature of the Chamber's promotional effort in that city.

Where special events are not part of the program, the various Chambers are planning publicity aimed to elicit the widest public response to the merchandising efforts of the local stores.

Organizations, in addition to the above, that have already promised active support are the Spartanburg, S. C. Chamber of Commerce; Pine Bluff, Ark., Chamber of Commerce; Jackson, Miss. Chamber of Commerce; Orangeburg, S. C. Chamber of Commerce; Dyersburg, Tenn. City Club; Gastonia, N. C. Chamber of Commerce; Johnson City, Tenn. Chamber of Commerce; Fort Smith, Ark. Chamber of Commerce; Mena, Ark. Chamber of Commerce; Galveston, Tex. Chamber of Commerce; Lenoir, N. C. Chamber of Commerce; Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; Connecticut Chamber of Commerce; Retail Trade Board of the Providence, R. I. Chamber of Com-

merce; Woodward, Okla. Chamber of Commerce; Houston, Tex. haamber of Commerce; Austin, Tex. Chamber of Commerce, and Wichita Falls, Tex. Chamber of Commerce; and El Paso, Tex. Chamber of Commerce.

Texas Cotton Mills Note Gain in Orders

Austin, Texas. — February was a good month for Texas cotton mills, according to reports to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research from twenty-one mills in the State. Although production and shipments were characterized by declines not nearly so great as normally occur from January to February, and although the totals in each case were higher than in February a year ago, the outstanding feature of the report was the increase in unfilled orders. For four consecutive months, now unfilled orders at Texas mills have been going up.

A total of 3,990 bales of cotton was used during February, as compared with 4,170 bales during January and 3,702 bales in February a year ago. The decline from January amounted to only 4.3 per cent. whereas the average decline between these two months during the year 1927 and 1932 was 5.6 per cent. Output at 4,153,000 yards, was practically equal to that for January, although usually there is a decline of 4.3 per cent in production in February; and sales declined only 2.7 per cent. from 3,977,000 yards in January to 3,869,00 yards in February, when the average decline in previous years has been 8.5 per cent.

Unfilled orders at the close of February totaled 7,049,000 yards, an increase of 3.9 per cent over the 6,786,000 yards on unfilled orders at the close of January; last year at the close of February the Texas mills had forward bookings totaling 4,162,000 yards.

Stretch-Out Bill Passage Unlikely

Spartanburg, S. C.—The stretch-out bill which has for its object the limiting of the number of looms to be operated by individual workers in the cotton mills of South Carolina, which passed the House is in the hands of the State Senate Committee on Manufacturers and Commerce of which Senator W. C. Hamrick of Cherokee County, head of the Hamrick chain of mills is chairman.

Whether or not it will be reported out and receive consideration at the

hands of the Senate is a subject of surmise for the reason that the session is already far advanced. The House has passed the States, Appropriation bill and Senate has that measure under consideration. Customarily when the two branches enact the Appropriation bill, the session is at an end, it being the major project.

There is also pending in the Legislature a bill prepared by Senator Dunlap of York to regulate hours of work in dye plants and silk and rayon mills throughout the State.

Senator Young of Union is sponsor of a bill to prohibit the employment of negro workers in or about textile plants of the State. Other labor bills aimed to affect workers at textile plants throughout the State have been presented at the present session, but few have progressed to any considerable extent beyond the introductory stage.

Discuss Laws to Help Control Hose Output

Leading producers in the hosiery industry gave consideration at an informal meeting held in New York to possible national legislation which would secure the programming or control of production and merchandising more in line with actual demand it was learned recently.

In view of a disappointingly soft raw silk market, which as yet gives no evidence of firming, it is a prevailing conviction that nothing can be accomplished at present of a voluntary nature within the industry itself.

Whatever limitation of production could be made possible by national legislation, it was an emphatic sentiment that such a law, if and when passed, should necessarily be of a temporary nature, and for a limited period of time.

The 15 or 16 hosiery producers who by several executives of the National attended the informal meeting called Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers reviewed developments in the full-fashioned industry since last October, and speculated on the condition which would grow out of the present chaos.

Prices prevailing today are below the cost of production, and this fact is reflecting itself in many ways, said many at the group meeting.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
 25 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

EASLEY, S. C.

GLENWOOD COTTON MILLS—B. F. HAGOOD NOW
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

While everybody mourns the death of C. B. Hagood, president and treasurer of Glenwood Cotton Mills, which occurred Feb. 22, there is a general feeling of satisfaction over the appointment of his brother, B. F. Hagood, to the higher office. "Mr. Bennie," as he is affectionately called, was formerly vice-president and assistant treasurer, and no one else has been appointed.

W. E. Mays is secretary and M. E. Garrison, superintendent. Mr. Garrison has been on this job nearly 30 years, and the associations here are so pleasant that Father Time doesn't leave any marks to indicate that the years are passing.

Glenwood is one of the prettiest cotton mills in the State, and is famous for lovely patterns in fast color prints.

Nobody ever leaves, and the overseers are the same as reported for years.

EASLEY COTTON MILL

Superintendent J. M. Cannon has been on this job for years and has a fine bunch of overseers—the same as formerly reported except that there has been a change in the cloth room; J. S. King, jolly and genial gentleman, now holds the position of overseer cloth room.

F. W. Williams, office man, is Mayor of the city and has been for around four years, and his friends at Easley Mill were starting an active campaign for his re-election.

G. T. Owens is overseer of the nice card room; he and Jolly Big A. E. Smith, overseer spinning, J. G. Noblett, the efficient overseer of weaving, J. S. King, overseer cloth room, and Superintendent J. M. Cannon are loyal friends of the Textile Bulletin.

C. B. Garrett is night spinner; Jim Smith, night carder; W. A. Brown, night weaver, if the writer remembers correctly.

PIEDMONT, S. C.

PIEDMONT MFG. CO.

It would be truly interesting to know how many good men have gone out from here to write their names indelibly on the pages of textile history. Others just as good and great have stayed on the job.

Superintendent S. T. Buchanan began work here 52 years ago and has been superintendent 29 years. No

man in all the Piedmont section of the Carolinas is better or more favorably known. Carl M. Moore is his amiable assistant. Mr. Buchanan lost his wife last December.

J. C. McCall, overseer weaving in Nos. 1, 2 and 4, has been here all his life; Mr. Clifford, overseer weaving in No. 3 (across the river), has been here around 52 years; J. S. Osteen, overseer spinning, started his career here 50 years ago as sweeper; he has been overseer 21 years; J. L. Picklesimer has been overseer carding, No. 3, 14 years, and has been here many years longer.

Others who have been here a number of years are G. F. Flemings, overseer spinning in No. 3; B. F. Underwood, overseer carding No. 1, and W. B. Todd, overseer of the big nice cloth room. Elmer Wilson is one of the progressive younger men.

This mill company keeps jam up with improvements and has all the best available modern machinery. The work runs so well that operatives are not the least hurried or worried. But perhaps that is because they are unusually efficient.

The girls are remarkably pretty and wear uniforms trimmed in white, made from the mill goods in blue, green and other fast colors. The more these uniforms are laundered, the prettier they get.

RHODHISS, N. C.

RHODHISS MILLS CO.—A PRETTY MOUNTAIN SECTION.

There are two of these mills—one on each side of Catawba River—about eight miles from Hickory and one mile from Granite Falls. The two mills have 31,560 spindles and over 800 looms, on twills, prints and osnaburgs.

The naturally wild and rugged mountain scenery is beautiful, and man's ingenuity and artistic temperament has added much to the attractiveness in the way of improvements—such as evergreen hedges, lawns and shrubbery—especially about the grounds of Mill No. 2 and other public places.

A FEW PROMOTIONS

When C. L. Leopard, overseer in Mill No. 1, resigned to take a position with Jackson Mills, Welford, S. C., J. A. Williams, night second hand in weaving, was promoted to overseer weaving day and night; C. O. Champion, loom fixer, became day second hand in weaving, and A. L. Herman, night second hand. Felix Porch has been promoted to second hand spinning, Mill No. 1. Lee Benfield is overseer spinning in both Mills No. 1 and No. 2. W. M. Hinson is overseer carding in Mill No. 1. Mr.

Hinson is a leading church man and is teacher of the Homemakers Bible Class of around 40 or 50 men. Mrs. Hinson teaches the ladies' class. L. A. Elmore teaches the young men's class. Glen Stevens is overseer cloth room, Mill No. 1.

In Mill No. 2, G. F. Wood is overseer carding; Cecil V. Thomas is overseer weaving, assisted by J. D. Milstead, a fine young graduate from State Textile College, who is working through the mill. Luther Price is another progressive young man. W. P. Herman is overseer cloth room in Mill No. 2.

Mr. Mullinax is master mechanic in both mills and Mr. Holler is outside overseer for both mills.

OFFICERS

The official force are Messrs. R. C. Moore, of Charlotte, president and treasurer; E. C. Marshall, of Charlotte, secretary; Clarkson Jones, superintendent and assistant secretary; L. A. Elmore, assistant superintendent.

A LIVE BALL TEAM

These husky mountaineers enjoy sports; the mill officials are great admirers of baseball and do everything possible to encourage the boys. They are providing nice new uniforms and furnishing transportation for games, which bid fair to be lively.

Clarkson Jones, mill official, is secretary; Cecil V. Thomas, overseer weaving Mill No. 2, is manager, assisted by W. P. Herman, overseer cloth room.

Red Teague, Walt Mathis, Bradford Teague, Harvey Benfield, John Austin, Dewey Bowman, Babe Mondy, Sam McDaniel, Arnold McCrary and Mr. Johnson are members of the team.

They are to play Valdese Saturday, April 8th, for their first game.

GARDENS PLOWED FREE

The mill company encourages thrift and is stressing the importance of vegetable culture. The soil in this section is very fertile, producing good crops in exchange for reasonable care. The company has had all garden plots plowed up and put into good condition for planting. The mill does not run on Saturdays, so everybody has a whole day to work gardens and go fishing—a much better plan than to run the mill till Saturday noon.

VALDESE, N. C.

A FAST GROWING TOWN

This is the Waldensian town, with a colorful history that would make good reading if space permitted. The first residents came from the "old country" across the sea and began building in this spot that was little more than red gullies, and considered valueless. They gathered stone and fashioned nice homes, doing the work themselves. They planted vineyards and made unfermented wine (and still do) which is a very healthy beverage that does not bring headaches or heartaches.

This town has many textile and other industries. Berry Hosiery Mills, Martinat Hosiery Mills, Pilot Full-Fashioned Mills, Inc., Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Waldensian Weavers—making tapestries, draperies, rayon and cotton novelties, and Valdese Manufacturing Company, where our good friend, Louis Bonons, is superintendent—a big-hearted, unselfish man who is well liked by all who know him. F. Garrou is secretary and treasurer of this and some of the other textile plants and is a prominent figure in the town's development.

This company looks to the welfare of the employees and has placed a General Electric refrigerator in the mill

to keep milk nice and cool for the night hands. Superintendent Louis Bonous emphatically declares that "no beer will be allowed in this refrigerator."

Mr. Bonous and Overseer Wood gave "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" some choice dahlia bulbs and Norway maples to plant. Many thanks to them.

The grounds about the mill and office are beautiful with these lovely maples several years old. In season, the landscape is lovely with gorgeous flowers, dahlias being a special favorite.

Valdese has a large swimming pool, a fine school, nice churches, a bakery, shoe shop, a chicken hatchery, up-to-date mercantile establishments, cafes and a theater—goodness knows what all—and is still building.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

DALLAS MFG. CO.

Gardening is the order of the day in this village now. Practically every family is planning to have one.

The Hi-Y Club is sponsoring the annual "Clean Up and Health Week" campaign, beginning Monday, March 27th. Prizes will be given for the cleanest yard on each street. Health talks will be given every day at Rison School. These talks will be made by able physicians, dentists, etc.

The "Fats" and "Leans" baseball teams were entertained with a fish fry at Camp Eddings recently.

Dallas varsity basketball team won the county gold medal tournament this year.

The Rison girls have organized an indoor baseball team and will soon be ready to meet any opposition.

Rison School entertained with a game party Friday evening, March 24th. Prizes were given the winners in checkers, rook, bridge and dominoes.

We were well represented at the Older Boys' Conference held at Cullman March 24th-26th.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Colloidal Fuel

The World War gave impetus to the attempt to combine coal and oil into a liquid fuel, for the purpose of saving oil without decreasing steaming capacity or radius, and under the Submarine Defense Association's auspices considerable research was carried on, with promising results. With the signing of the armistice, interest in this type of fuel lapsed. Within the last three or four years, owing to advances in the methods for permanently suspending minute particles of coal in fuel oil, interest in colloidal fuels has been revived.

This development in the field of processed fuels, while still too much in its infancy to give evidence of practical utility, is yet of sufficient interest and importance to warrant trial on a semi-commercial scale; hence we bring it to the attention of our readers. One boiler of four furnaces on the S. S. Scythia has been isolated, and approximately 150 tons of colloidal fuel shipped on board for a full-scale test at sea. The experiments of the Cunard Line have attracted world-wide attention. Colloidal fuel is said to carry more heat units for a given volume, and consequently to increase the cruising range of such carriers as must transport their own fuel. A colloidal fuel can also make use of powdered coal without many of the present disadvantages connected therewith, and so might prove a satisfactory outlet for the "fines" of the coal industry.—Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL
For Sale at 10% of Cost
8500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
For further information communi-
cate G. P. W., care Southern Textile
Bulletin.

WANTED—Reed Cleaning Machine; state
age and make and condition of ma-
chine; state best price. Address P. O.
Box 7, Columbia, S. C.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic.
20 years' experience with one mill.
Good health; willing, hard worker.
Good references. C. E. J., care Textile
Bulletin.

Markets Continue Quiet

"The Administration's alarm at the increasing dissatisfaction with the Smith Farm Relief Measure lead the President to call into conference at the White House last evening the entire Senate Committee on Agriculture. It is obviously the determination to enact this bill into law without major modifications. It is reported that a pricefixing clause will be added for

the purpose of bringing certain recalcitrant farm organizations into line. In the last equation it will be the wisdom and the understanding with which the provisions of this bill are administered which will count most. We may expect the bill to be reported out by the Committee on Monday," Southeastern Cottons, Inc., reports.

"Also of paramount importance to the textile industry is the senatorial consideration of the "Black Bill" already reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, making compulsory the six hour day and the five day week as applied to all American Industry. The proposed operation of this bill to cover a two year emergency period in the belief that it will put some six million men to work. It proposes to prevent the movement in interstate commerce of goods produced by labor working more than thirty hours per week. Any such legislation must obviously provide for the safeguarding of contracts already on books. The uncertainties confronting business because of these pending bills will certainly tend to continue a policy of watchful waiting during the coming week.

"The cloth market this week has been a very dull affair. Little business has been done but prices have continued to hold well considering the circumstances. We have had instances of buyers willing to purchase merchandise through the summer and up through the fall at present market prices. Colored goods and other special fabrics have continued to move in moderate volume with prices well maintained."

HUNTER'S TRAVELER
60—Saco-Lowell Cards, 1923.
24—Saco-Lowell Drawing, 1923.
60—Whitin Spinning Frames, 3½"
Ga., tape drive, 1917.
6—42" Cloth Inspecting Machines.
1—Large Size Storage Kettle and Size
Pump.
10M—1½" Spinning Rings.
HUNTER MACHINERY CO.
610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines
—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—
\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Textile Mill Forms Labels, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc.

To the wise use of our complete, modern equipment, which insures economy, we add the painstaking care of experienced craftsmen, careful supervision, prompt service, and a background of

Over a Quarter Century of Knowing How

Let Us Quote You on That Next Job

Washburn Printing Co., Inc.

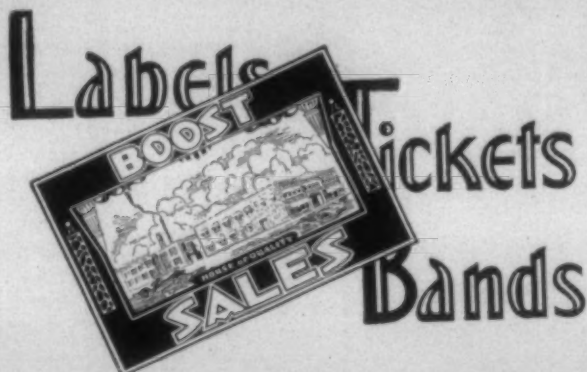
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

Laurens County Mill Assessments Issued

Columbia, S. C.—The assessment of the cotton mills and other textile industries of Laurens County for the year 1932 has been announced by the South Carolina Tax Commission as follows: Clinton Cotton Mills at Clinton, \$527,500; Joanna Mills at Goldville, \$797,500; Laurens Cotton Mills at Laurens, \$507,000; Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, \$288,200; Riverdale Mills at Enoree, \$600, in Laurens County, and \$325,000 in Spartanburg County, making an assessed valuation in the two counties of \$325,600.

Stutz-Hadfield Silk Corporation at Clinton, \$25,000; Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co. at Ware Shoals, \$39,680 in Laurens County, \$3,100 in Abbeville County and \$1,347,645 in Greenwood County, making a total assessed valuation in the three counties of \$1,390,425; Watts Mills at Laurens \$570,100.

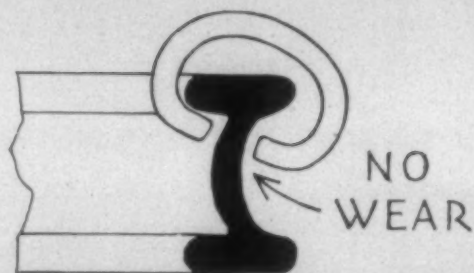


Located in easy reach of most Southern textile plants, we offer complete mechanical facilities and broad experience in the design and production of textile labels, tickets, bands, hang tags, etc. We are equipped both to reproduce designs now in use and to prepare new ones in harmony with modern styling trends. Usually we can do it at costs which are reflected in savings to our customers.

Let Us Quote You

JACOBS GRAPHIC ARTS COMPANY
CLINTON—SOUTH CAROLINA

For Large-circle Travelers



The DIAMOND FINISH Curved Web Ring

Rings wear longer *Travelers go on easier*

If your work requires large-circle travelers, use this specially designed ring. Note how the curved web prevents wear at the point where large travelers lop over and touch the ordinary straight web. These Rings last a great deal longer, yet cost no more. And the travelers go on much easier. Be sure to specify "DIAMOND FINISH Curved Web!"

Same price as regular ring

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Third Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$1.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinner's Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

It Finds
New
Customers

**THE BIGGEST EVENT
of the KNITTING INDUSTRY**

It Keeps
OLD
Customers

The Twenty-Ninth Annual

KNITTING ARTS EXHIBITION

April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 1933

**Commercial Museum
Philadelphia**

It Builds
Solidly
For
The Future

Under the Auspices
**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
MANUFACTURERS**

It Insures
Good
Opinion of
Your Products

This exhibition and convention is, without exception, the greatest institution for constructive, forward looking progress in all the Knit Goods Trade. It has definite functions which it performs, completeness and efficiency that stamps it among buyers and sellers, as indispensable to the industry.

The Commercial Museum is transformed into a vast market place where buyers congregate from all parts of the United States and Canada. Exhibitors present these buyers with instructive, profitable and business-getting displays of every conceivable variety of equipment, product or service used in the thousands of knitting mills and factories.

It Keeps
Your Name
Familiar to
The Trade

☐
It Actually
Makes Sales
☐

COMPLETE SERVICE WITH STANDARD EQUIPMENT

One hundred fifty dollars is the price of a standard space measuring 10 feet square. This rate includes the following service and equipment without extra charge.

Regulation Sign
Dividing Rails
• Hat Tree

Floor Covering
Two Chairs
Desk

Electrical installation and steam Connections

Every conceivable want of the exhibitor is anticipated and prepared in advance.

APPLY FOR SPACE NOW

Chester I. Campbell Organization, 329 Park Square Bldg., Boston